

The Bee

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1895.

REPUBLICAN DEVICE



REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

- For Governor,
W. O. BRADLEY,
Garrard County.
- For Lieutenant Governor,
W. S. WORTHINGTON,
Greenup County.
- For Auditor of State,
SAM H. STONE,
Madison County.
- For Secretary of State,
CHARLES FINLEY,
Whitley County.
- For Treasurer of State,
GEORGE W. LONG,
Grayson County.
- For Attorney General,
W. S. TAYLOR,
Butler County.
- For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
W. J. DAVIDSON,
Pulaski County.
- For Register of Land Office,
CHARLES O. REYNOLDS,
Fayette County.
- Commissioner of Agriculture,
LUCAS MOORE,
Marion County.
- For Railroad Commissioner,
JERRY M. PORTER,
Hickman County.
- For the Legislature,
R. R. GRAHAM.

TO VOTE THE REPUBLICAN TICKET: PUT THE X UNDER THE LOG CABIN.

The Democrats having determined to attack the legality of the "X" as the Republican party emblem, the last convention formally adopted the log cabin and the "X" as the party device. It will be placed at the head of the Republican column of candidates on the ballot, and all that is necessary to cast a vote for the Republican ticket is to put the cross-mark right under the little log cabin and inside the square.

It would be well for all Republican workers to explain this change in device, so that no votes may be lost through carelessness at the polls. The log cabin will be familiar to all old Whigs.

The Mormon Church is likely to find that mixing in politics is poor policy. It had better keep hands off.

Col. W. O. BRADLEY seems to be receiving big ovations all through Eastern Kentucky and in the blue grass region. The introduction of Breckinridge to save the democracy from the onslaughts of the Republican party and Col. Bradley is having the effect of making the latter more popular and the Republicans more certain of success.

As we feared, the story of the mammoth potato which we republished from the Scientific American last week, has proven to be a mammoth hoax, the contrivance of the photographer. The Scientific American now says: "An artist who lends himself to such methods of deception may be ranked as a thoroughbred knave, to be shunned by everybody."

The Rev. Geo. O. Barnes says the newspapers misquoted him. He did not say he would never die, but like Elisha he was taken up to heaven in a chariot of fire. This is but another illustration of the ease with which one can misquote the sayings of another. Gossiping newspapers and gossiping people start more lies in a day than can be overtaken in a century.

The Bowling Green Chautauqua was not a success. The Democrat says the failure was due to untoward circumstances entirely. The street cars were not running and the weather was such that it was imprudent for anybody to sit under the big tent in which the meetings were held. We are sorry for the failure of this session, but trust the promoters will try it again next season—and earlier so the weather may not interfere.

The Gracy Woodward Iron Furnace at Clarksville, Tenn., will go into blast before the end of the year. A thorough test of St. Bernard coke will be made, and we hope for such good results as will cause a large amount of this coke to be used. This furnace will consume upwards of 150 tons of coke per day. This is more coke than the 104 ovens at Earlington can produce, present output being 120 tons daily. But new ovens can soon be built, and a full supply of coke made for this furnace if it can be used. More coke ovens means more work for St. Bernard men.

The Assessor is abroad again. The Assessor is all right, but the assessment is obnoxious. Under Democratic rule, our rate of taxation is greater than that of surrounding States, and the deficit in our treasury is larger than the next Republican State Administration can overcome for some time. Besides you are first made to swear to your list, and then the State turns about and calls you a blank liar by unceremoniously and indiscriminately raising your assessment to meet the exigencies of Democratic indebtedness.

The following from Cincinnati Enquirer with reference to Ex-Governor Charles Anderson, of Kentucky, Ky., and his ability as an art critic, is of interest to many in this section who knew Governor Anderson: "The late Governor Charles Anderson, who died at Paducah, Ky., recently, was one of the finest judges of sculpture and decorative art in this country. General S. K. Cary, who was a college mate of General Anderson at Oxford, tells of an interesting incident that showed the artistic talents of his classmate and at the same time brought before the public a sculptor who was destined to take rank as one of the greatest sculptors the world has ever known. The members of Anderson's class proposed to secure a bust of their beloved preceptor, Dr. Bishop. Charles Anderson told them that he knew a man working in a stone yard in Cincinnati, who could make the bust and for a small price. They authorized Anderson to secure the bust. He went to Hiram Powers, who was then at work in Covington's stone yard in this city, and Powers made a bust of Dr. Bishop which was pronounced very fine. Mr. Anderson also introduced Hiram Powers to Nicholas Longworth, his uncle, who became the patron and friend of the future designer of that wonderful piece of marble sculpture, 'The Greek Slave.' Governor Anderson was always proud of his discovery of Hiram Powers, and talked about it to some friends when in the city some months ago."

THE FIRST NEWSPAPERS.

The first English newspaper is believed to be the "Weekly News," issued in London in 1622. The earliest newspapers in Germany and Italy are said to reach back to the sixteenth century, although it is often stated that the oldest newspaper is the "Frankfurter Journal," founded in 1615. In the United States "Publick Occurrences" was started in Boston in 1690, but was suppressed; the Boston "New-Letter" followed in 1704; but the oldest existing newspaper in the country is the "New Hampshire Gazette," founded in 1756. The Boston "News-Letter" was the first paper published in the United States. The name is an English term and the English News-Letter was the precursor of the later newspaper. It was "a letter or report containing news intended for general circulation, originally circulated in manuscript." They appear to have arisen about the beginning of the seventeenth century and have continued to the middle of the eighteenth century. They were written by dependants of great men each employed in keeping his master informed of all that transpired at court during his absence.

BRECKINRIDGE.

Willie Breckinridge stumping for Wat Hardin is the last straw that breaks the Democratic jack-ass's back.—Judge.

"Does this mean that Breckinridge, like Sir Charles Dilke, is to have his offense condoned and be welcomed back to public life by the best people of his State? Stranger things have happened, but if the Colonel is to be extended the right hand of fellowship there will be a jubilee among the veteran sinners who are tired of holding down back seats in politics."—Atlanta Constitution.

Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge has an eye on the future, and is laying plans to again make the race for Congress in the Ashland District. This is evidenced by the fact that he had his lieutenants at work in the primary to look after his interest in selecting the precinct committeemen who serve during the time of the election of a Congressman. Colonel Breckinridge's friends claim a majority in the district.—Bowling Green Democrat.

To emphasize the determination of Col. Breckinridge to return to the political field the Democratic Mortuary Committee has invited him to Louisville to instruct our citizens as to their duty to party, home and sacred honor.

We believe the Democrats of Louisville need no instruction from Col. Breckinridge on these points. Two years ago, for his personal vindication, he opened and conducted in the Seventh district the most bitter political campaign in Kentucky history. Nothing was spared; nobody was spared, and when he was beaten at the primary his followers refused obediency and cut down a majority of 8,000 to 250, or to nothing, as one views the case.

Certainly such a record as this, such a political record, does not entitle Col. Breckinridge to speak with authority to Democrats anywhere.

We mistake the people of Louisville if they do not resent the action of the committee in bringing Col. Breckinridge to Louisville. He is not, and he cannot be, an apostle of harmony. He is a man with political ambition which is insatiable. He looks forward to a new political career? He has gained control of the party machinery in his own district, and his address in Louisville is his formal re-entrance into politics under the patronage of the Democratic Committee.—Louisville Post.

The spectacle of William C. P. Breckinridge suddenly bulging into the Kentucky hurly-burly is calculated to arrest the attention and engage the thought of the American people. Accustomed though they be to the grotesque, the startling and the gaudy—educated to Peffer, inured to Bowler and capable of contemplating Assistant Secretary Curtis with equanimity—they must necessarily experience a sensation at this spectacle of Colonel Breckinridge emerging from his retirement, for the purpose, as he declares, of saving the Kentucky Democracy from destruction. How can they help it, when they remember that only a few months ago Colonel Breckinridge vanished from the public gaze on that identical pretext?

Undoubtedly the Democracy of Kentucky is in desperate straits. There, as in New York and Maryland, the apostles of consecration have brought the tough old party to the verge of the abyss. There the sound money men, headed by that distinguished convert by appointment, John G. Carlisle, have pressed the stalwarts hard. There the bland McCrory, reeking with unctious and raining large, wet smiles on all, has dogged the steps of bluff "Joe" Blackburn with a dagger in his cloak. There, more even than in New York or Maryland, the Cuckoo has accomplished his appointed work of discord. Instead of being arrayed against the Republican party on the old, familiar and ever potent shotgun line, the Democracy is divided against itself. If there ever was a situation demanding the exercise of such a force as Colonel Breckinridge, that situation is to be found in Kentucky at this moment. It calls for just such eloquence as his, for the peculiar style of virtue of which he is the inventor and patentee, for that supreme persuasiveness wherewith he has exalted and embellished at least two generations.

We observe that some of the Kentucky papers are wincing under the prospect of recrudescence of Breckinridge. Either they do not want the Democratic party to be saved at all, or they think the price of salvation in this case comes too high. Then, again, nobody seems to know just what Colonel Breckinridge proposes to

do—whether he proposes to save the party on the Cleveland-Carlisle plan or on the Blackburn-Hardin plan. The only thing of which they are certain is that their wretched bickerings and animosities have entailed upon them the resurrection of a memory they thought they had laid forever, and the rehabilitation of a smell from the asphyxiating effects of which they have scarcely even now recovered. We do not wonder that they wince. The outlook is enough to make a buzzard wince. There may be for Republicans and for decent people generally a species of grim amusement in this sudden apparition of Colonel Breckinridge, emerging from the garbage dump of Democratic politics and rushing forward to rescue the party of Grover Cleveland and "Gene" Higgins from destruction and disgrace. But it seems to us that any democrat with a stomach capable of balking at carrion must feel himself turning white and sick, and wish that the whole taboodle would gallop to the demitison bowwows and be done with it.—N. Y. Tribune.

Just about a year ago Col. Breckinridge gave the Times this certificate of character: "The Louisville Times, owned by a gang of blackmailers and edited by a hirling assassin of character, who is constitutionally a coward and an habitual liar, has in numerous articles made the same intimation, and in the issue of September 11 says: 'The virtuous and noble women of the Ashland district are in the fight against Breckinridge.' He who charges that the women of this district who are for me are unchaste and ignoble puts himself beyond the pale of civilized association, and the owners of a paper who permit it become eternally infamous."

And now the Times "cheerfully" testifies to its "high" esteem for Col. Breckinridge.—Louisville Commercial.

CUBA.

The latest reports from Cuba give assurances that the forces of the insurgents are increasing more rapidly than at any time since the flag of the revolution was hung out in the island. The Spanish soldiery, on the other hand, are not only discouraged, but their ranks are being decimated by disease and desertion. The hope of a recognition by the American republics is giving great encouragement to the Maceos and their devoted bands.—Evansville Courier.

If there is no war in Cuba, as the Spaniards say, why hasn't the manufacturer of war-material the right to send his goods to Cuba? If there is war, why shouldn't this government recognize the so-called insurgents as belligerents? These questions are presented, of course, by the friends of Cuban liberty; but, however they may be decided, there is probably not a man in the United States, Spaniards excepted, who doesn't believe the rebels have won their liberty and ought to have it. And public sentiment in the United States is entitled to a good deal of respect.—Judge.

The Cuban revolutionists may be and probably are little more than a mob. So in the judgment of European nations more than a century ago were the forces which Washington led. The Cubans have no such valuable aid as France gave us in our struggle for freedom. Nevertheless, they have maintained themselves against the largest force which Spain, in this period of decadence, has put into the field. They show pluck, pertinacity, and patriotic devotion. It is natural that prevailing sentiment in the United States should be in favor of their recognition at the earliest decent moment, and should demand in the meantime absolute abstention on the part of the administration from anything which might appear like an alliance with Spain. Cuba ought to be free from Spain. The United States must be kept free from Cuba. Until the latter situation is assured it may be the part of wisdom, though doubtless not that of sentiment, for this nation to keep its hands off of the struggle in the Mexican gulf.—Chicago Chronicle.

The Weather Bureau reports that the storm in the vicinity of Cuba was very slight, the wind not blowing more than twenty miles an hour at any time. The Spaniards have not been famous of late years for their skill in navigation, but even they ought to be able to weather a storm that blows no fiercer than twenty miles an hour. The Cuban contention, therefore, that both of these cruisers were sent to the bottom by torpedoes, is made plausible by the circumstances. But, whether the Cubans destroyed these cruisers or they were lost through the incompetency of their own commanders, the effect on the Spanish cause in Cuba must be disastrous. Spain can not afford to lose cruisers, as she has very few, and has no money to replace them. Nor can she maintain an effective blockade of the Cuban coast without them. The patriots appear to have had considerable success already in eluding the navy, and landing guns, ammunition, and stores, and this double loss will inspire them with fresh vigor and boldness. Their greatest need is guns and ammunition. It is asserted by those who have made a thorough investigation and careful study of the situation that 50,000 recruits could be added at once to her patriot armies if they had the guns to put in their hands. The wholesale arrests of Autonomists and their deportation to Spanish penal settlements are

That Tired Feeling

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Makes the Weak Strong

"My sister was troubled with nervousness and tired feeling. She tried several remedies without relief until she began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. My youngest sister is taking Hood's for a trouble with the muscles of her limbs with benefit." Miss M. R. Scott, Court, Arkansas.

Hood's and Only Hood's

Hood's Pills

rapidly undermining the loyalty of that faction. What the elements or the Cuban torpedoes fail to do the Spanish rulers in Cuba appear to be doing for the success of Cuban independence.—Baltimore American.

The Cubans managed to maintain their last great war for ten years, viz: from 1868 to 1878. If the Cubans can hold out so long this time, it would be better for Spain to let the island go at once, for Spain can ill afford so great and expensive a war. She has been on the verge of bankruptcy for fifty years at least. The sentiment in favor of giving the Cubans belligerent rights seems to be growing in this country and is now advocated by some very prominent and influential papers. The Cuban success so far, however, has hardly been sufficient to justify our government in taking that step, much as the people of the country would like to see it taken. We sympathize with Cuba, but our international obligations will not yet allow us to interfere, at least.

Spain recognized the southern confederacy within forty days after the firing upon Fort Sumter. If the Cubans could succeed in establishing a de facto government and a capital, it might not be impolitic for us to grant her belligerent rights, but at present it can hardly be done. It is suggested that the great American republics, the United States, Mexico and Brazil should unite in notifying Spain that unless the matter is ended within a certain time, they will compel Spain to allow the Cubans to decide for themselves what kind of government they will have. A step of this kind might not be so unwarranted. Certain it is that Cuba has just wrongs of which to complain and it is equally certain that if we could, under the laws of nations and neutrality, give her any aid, the American people would be more than glad to do so.—Law Students Helper.

East Hanson—L. A. Pritchett, J. W. Slaton, judges; Robert Ashby, sheriff; J. D. Haywood, clerk. West Hanson—Richard Ramsey, J. M. P. Stewart, judges; W. M. Madison, sheriff; L. R. Beeny, clerk. Oak Wall—Jas. T. Hobgood, J. L. Hanner, judges; Walter Crowley, sheriff; W. S. Grace, clerk. North Nebo—W. S. Rutherford, T. B. Porter, judges; Giles Harclison, sheriff; Wm. Barnett, clerk. South Nebo—David Morrow, H. H. Hill, judges; B. L. Gooch, sheriff; Ira King, clerk.

HOW TO GET

YOUR VOTE COUNTED.

A Few Simple Rules to be Observed by Voters.

REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS.

If you are a Republican, and wish to vote your party ticket to a great or less extent, mark the stencil in the square with the log cabin, and let it go at that.

It is unsafe for a Republican to make any further marks on his ballot. It is well established by an unbroken line of decisions by all Democratic election judges that a Republican ticket which is in any way scratched should be thrown out. That is what it cost St. John Doyle and Henry Struss their offices. If one-tenth of the Republican voters who scratched their tickets at the last election had voted the straight ticket instead, Doyle could not have been counted out. If the Republican voters who scratched their tickets had voted them straight, Struss would now be enjoying the emoluments of the office to which he was elected.

The scratches which were made in a different race furnished the excuse for throwing out the whole ballot, and then the returning board decided they couldn't go behind the returns, and so Doyle was robbed of his judgeship, and Johnson is still collecting Struss' fees.

On the other hand, it is perfectly safe for a Democrat to scratch, provided he follows a few simple rules. All of his ballot which is voted for Democrats is sure to be counted anyhow. If he votes under the roster and scratches in favor of a few Republicans, the Democratic election officers will make the attempt to count his scratched ballot as a straight Democratic ticket, and failing in that attempt, count it for all the Democrats they can. So the will of the Democratic voter is carried out.

Not so with the Republican voter. For the sake of throwing out a ballot which is largely Republican, they will sacrifice the few scratched votes for Democrats.

If, therefore, a Democrat specially wants to scratch a particular candidate on his ticket, his surest way to accomplish his purpose is, first, to put his stencil mark in the square with the log cabin, and then to mark in the squares to the right of those Democrats whom he wishes to vote for. Then, if no pretext exists for throwing it out, it will be counted for those Democrats.

REMEMBER

That a separate election will be held this year for School Trustees at the same place. Find out the names of the Republican candidates in your district and vote for them.

COL. W. O. BRADLEY'S

New Appointments For Speaking—Dates For our Republican Candidate for Governor Arranged by State Committee.

Much to the disappointment of many Democrats who have been deluded with the idea that Col. W. O. Bradley had abandoned the campaign at Eminence a few days ago, and would not further continue the canvass of the State, but from the following list of appointments it will be seen that the Colonel is still in the fight from now on up to the election. The new list of his appointments is as follows:

- OCTOBER.
- Covington, 29, 8 p. m.
- Shepherdsville, 21, 2 p. m.
- Hodgenville, 22, 2 p. m.
- Lebanon, 23, 2 p. m.
- Lancaster, November 4, 2 p. m.

OFFICERS OF ELECTION.

The following are the officers of the November election, 1895, appointed by Judge John B. Hall, on last County Court day:

White Plains.—Arch Fox, G. C. Berry, judges; R. P. Teague, sheriff; L. H. Johnson, clerk.

Nortonville.—Robt. Sisk, G. E. Hamby, judges; W. L. Clements, sheriff; J. Y. Crabtree, clerk.

Mortons Gap.—Walter Davis, B. C. Rice, judges; Burr Morton, sheriff; Ben T. Robinson, clerk.

Lake, Earlington.—Jo F. Foard, H. S. Corey, judges; F. B. Arnold, sheriff; P. T. Wilson, clerk.

North East Earlington.—Frank Sisk, Ben W. Robinson, judges; R. P. Killick, sheriff; Dan Evans, clerk.

South East Earlington.—Jas. B. Head, D. W. Unstead, judges; J. T. Coenen, sheriff; M. McCord, clerk.

Richland.—Josh Todd, Wm. Finley, judges; H. E. Eison, sheriff; Tol Y. Gordon, clerk.

Courthouse.—T. M. Slaton, Ben Laffoon, judges; Ernest Speed, sheriff; Jas. L. Burchfield, clerk.

Elk.—David Fowler, J. D. Todd, judges; Jas. Nichols, sheriff; S. H. Hanner, clerk.

Mill.—W. M. Rhea, R. B. Utterback, judges; S. D. Cooke, sheriff; J. D. Martin, clerk.

Kitchen.—Wm. Stark, H. G. Coleman, judges; L. C. Nisbet, sheriff; Ira M. Hanner, clerk.

East Hanson.—L. A. Pritchett, J. W. Slaton, judges; Robert Ashby, sheriff; J. D. Haywood, clerk.

West Hanson.—Richard Ramsey, J. M. P. Stewart, judges; W. M. Madison, sheriff; L. R. Beeny, clerk.

Oak Wall.—Jas. T. Hobgood, J. L. Hanner, judges; Walter Crowley, sheriff; W. S. Grace, clerk.

North Nebo.—W. S. Rutherford, T. B. Porter, judges; Giles Harclison, sheriff; Wm. Barnett, clerk.

South Nebo.—David Morrow, H. H. Hill, judges; B. L. Gooch, sheriff; Ira King, clerk.

Dalton—J. F. Montgomery, Jas. M. Grice, judges; Delancy Sisk, sheriff; N. J. Wyatt, clerk.

Charleston.—Sam Logan, Alfred Howton, judges; Jas. Thomas, sheriff; T. L. Jones, clerk.

Dawson.—T. W. Clark, Ezeiel Hamby, judges; Ben Menser, sheriff; J. B. Rice, clerk.

Haley.—Capt. John Hamby, R. J. Salmon, judges; Dixon Right, sheriff; John Harland, clerk.

St. Charles.—Wesley Cook, Geo. King, judges; Joseph H. Kennedy, sheriff; B. F. Gilliland, clerk.

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JOB WORK

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Fifty-six acres of land, one mile south of Nortonville, Ky. For particulars apply to E. J. Sisk, St. Charles, Ky.

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If you want shoes to fit and to wear well, have them made to order. Call at my shoe-making establishment opposite the Court House, have your measure taken for a first class hand-made shoe. Shoes of my make, as all my customers will tell you, are made of the best material and are, in every respect, just what a man needs.

Very Respectfully,

CASPER HARRIS.

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FLOORING AND CEILING, AND All Kinds of ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER.

We have just fitted our new factory with the latest improved machinery and are prepared to get out a first class product in first-class style. We manufacture our own moulding and sash, and can give you better prices than any mill in the country. A few NEW JOBS are now being worked. If you want a house built, give us a chance. We do all kinds of custom work in our DRESSED LUMBER EXCHANGED FOR ROUGH LUMBER.

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